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OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

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George W. Eklund,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Executed with neatness and despatch.

THE TEST OF COURAGE.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"You will stand alone, Harry."
"I cannot help it."
"Every student in the college will be against you!"

"I should be sorry for that. Still, if that is to be the consequence, I must meet it."

"Won't you join us? Say yes or no."

"No!"

"You are a coward!"

A bright spot became instantly visible on the cheek of Harvey Willet. But he replied calmly—

"If it be a cowardice to fear to do wrong, then I am a coward."

"O, a saint! a saint!" exclaimed several voices at once.

"A precious stickler for right and wrong," remarked another.

"He shall join us," one of the most reckless students in the institution said, in an excited tone, coming forward, and standing close in front of Harvey.

"Let us hear his reason," broke in another.

"Yes, his reason, his reason!" run through the group of students.

"They are easily given," the young man replied calmly. "When I came to this institution, it was with this resolution, never to set its rules at defiance. So soon as they become insufferable to me, I will apply to my friends to be removed. But so long as I stay here, or in any institution, I will obey the prescribed rules. As touching your proposed violation of these rules, I am clearly of opinion that you are in the wrong and that the faculty are right."

"A Solomon!" was heard from one or two voices.

"He's a paltry coward, that's what he is," added others.

"Yes, he's afraid—"

"Oh doing wrong," was uttered in the same calm voice.

"I hate a coward!" ejaculated one of the students near his side, unmindful of Harvey's quiet vindication of himself and unable in the fevered state of mind, to perceive how far above mere animal courage was the moral power within him, that enabled Harvey Willet to withstand the almost overwhelming opposition of his excited and thoughtless fellow students.

"Why do you not carry out your scheme of rebellion, or abandon it?" Harvey asked, turning to the young man who had last spoken. "Most certainly, in carrying it out, you act without me."

"O, let him alone," now spoke up one—"He wants to carry favor with the faculty."

"Let's duck the puppy!" said another.

"If he was a cowardly fellow he would knock you down for that John," hastily exclaimed one standing near.

"O, of course, but I knew what kind of stuff he was made of," was the reply—"Come on, let's duck him," he added, advancing toward the unyielding student.

Harvey Willet folded his arms, and fixed his eyes steadily on the individual who approached him. "The latter could not brave the calm resolution of his manner, but paused, saying,

"Come on, let's duck him."

But none seemed inclined to join in that kind of sport, for there was not one who did not acknowledge to himself, feel the moral superiority of the young man whom they were trying in vain to bend to their wishes and, in spite of themselves, a respect for his firmness and integrity of purpose.

A few silent moments passed after this proposition, and then with various exclamations of contempt, the whole party turned away, and left Harvey Willet in freedom.

Although, under the impulse of angry feelings, the whole body of students had sneered at Harvey's honorable scruples, and well-nigh proceeded to personal injury, because he would not join them in a wrong action, yet such was the power of his opposition, that a serious riot was prevented. A calmness and reflection succeeded to their irrational state, fainting into a flame by the obstacle which they had imagined existed in Harvey; many of the leaders felt a strange reluctance to carry out the scheme of rebellion they had originated. And finally, from the suggestion of doubt and scruples, the whole project came to be abandoned.

Insensibly, a respect for the consistent firmness of the student against whom they had been so incensed, came over their minds. A few however, felt disappointment; and not unfrequently alluded to the rare sport which they had promised themselves, and made no scruples of continuing to charge its failure upon the cowardice or mean spirit of Harvey Willet.

"I think you apply the wrong term to Harvey," said one of the students to another, who frequently alluded to the upright student in terms of contempt. "I do not believe he is a coward."

"Then; why didn't he join us?"

"For other reasons, I am inclined to think then fear of the consequences."

"What reason, pray?"

"He gave them. He did not wish to do wrong."

"Pooh!" and the young man tossed his head contemptuously. "Then after a moment—"

"I'll test his courage. I'll show you all that he is a coward."

"How will you do that, John Green?"

"Why, I'll insult him before all the students."

"I would not if I were you."

"Yes you would, for I mean to do it."

This determination soon became whispered throughout the classes, reaching all ears but those of Harvey Willet. Already had the tide of estimation turned generally in favor of the young man. The moral tone of his character could not fail of making an impression, for it was too apparent to all who were not willfully blind, that he acted in all things from a principle of right. John Green, on the contrary, was no favorite. He was reckless and unprincipled and there were but few who did not fully estimate his true character.

When it became known that he was going to insult Harvey Willet, and prove him a coward before all the students, a lively interest was awakened in every mind; and there were few who did not hope that Willet would act the man, as they said and signally chastise the other for any insolence that he might offer. Various however were the opinions as to the result; and two parties soon formed, one holding to the idea that Willet would not fight, and the other to the belief that he would. Under such circumstances, the interest of course ran high.

On the next day during a recess of the college duties all the students were assembled on the green, and the opportunity was taken to offer Willet the proposed insult. The manner of beginning it, was merely to jostle so hard as to throw him over. "This was, of course, observed by all, and the two parties instantly became excited to see the result."

"That was done on purpose!" cried one.

"Yes, it was; for I saw it," said another.

"Knock him down!" exclaimed a third.

"He's too much of a coward for that," Green said, confronting him, and grinning in the face with a malicious angry grin.

"Did you do it on purpose?" asked Harvey, in a calm tone of voice, looking the young man steadily in the face.

"Yes, I did," was the reply. And now I dare you to resent it."

"But why did you do it John? have I injured you in any way, and refused to make reparation?"

"I did it to see if you were man enough to resent it," Green said, in a sneering tone.

"That seems to me to be a very poor reason, John."

"Knock him down! Harvey!" cried out one of the company, interrupting Willet.

"Knock him down or you are disgraced forever!" said a second.

"Yes, knock him down," exclaimed a third.

"He's afraid!" burst out a fourth, with a provoking, contemptuous laugh.

"I dare you to resent it," Green repeated, pushing his face almost into that of the insulted student.

"Some who stood near saw the hand of Willet clinch suddenly, and his arm tremble, as if the impulse to strike the other were flowing down into it. But the struggle in his mind was brief, and he controlled himself."

"You are a mean-spirited, cowardly puppy!" Green now said, his face red with evil and uncontrollable passions. "And I disgrace you before the whole college."

And as he said this, he advanced toward Willet with his hand extended, and an expression of determination on his face.

But his purpose, whatever it was, he did not execute. There was something in the stern, fixed resolute countenance of Willet's eye, that he could not understand, and that the real coward, in his own heart feared to encounter.

"Mean-spirited coward!" he contented himself with saying, with his own face again close into that of Willet's.

"Let him alone, Green, he is disgraced enough," several voices exclaimed.

"Yes, let him alone," passed through the circle. Even those who had perceived the true nature of the manly struggle in Willet's mind, were too much under the power of the opposing sphere into which they had been drawn, to acknowledge it, even to themselves, much less to speak a word in favor of one whose very truth of principles had subjected him to a base and unmanly persecution. But as the excitement of their feelings died away, there were not a few to admire, secretly, and some to venture an expression, of the dignified firmness with which Harvey had borne the wanton insults which had been heaped upon him; even while there was not a voice of encouragement lifted, nor a word uttered in his favor.

"If Green had dared to lay his hands on him, he would have found the lamb changed into a lion," one ventured at length to remark.

"Yes," said another, "I saw by his eye, and what is more, Green saw it too, that if any personal violence were offered to him, he would have defended himself to the last."

"It is certain," another remarked, "that in all his deportment Harvey is consistent. If he does not join us in our tricks to annoy the faculty, he does not, unasked, become a mean informer."

"Yes, but if he knew, and were asked, he would not conceal the truth," broke in one with something of indignant warmth.

"And would you blame him for that?"

"Certainly I would; for my very heart I

dislike an informer. I would die before I would become evidence against a companion."

"You and he have learned your morals in different schools," was the reply. "However, I might fail to act up to his high sense of right and wrong, I cannot but admire his fearless consistency of conduct. There is not another in the whole institution who could have stood up as he did when all were opposed to him, and the infliction of corporal punishment threatened to be added to the disgrace that was thought to be inflicted."

"That's all very pretty. But I don't believe a word of his moral courage. It was a mean timidity that prevented his joining us! and sheer cowardice that kept him from knocking John Green down. Why I would have fought him until I had died, had he insulted me as he did Harvey Willet."

Thus here still continued two parties. One fully in the belief that Harvey was a coward, and mean-spirited; and the other more than persuaded that the opposite was the truth.

It was about a month after the exciting event just recorded, that the inhabitants of the quiet village where stood the literary institution to which Harvey was attached, were aroused by the startling cry of "fire!" Every student of course repaired to the scene of destruction. The building which was on fire was a dwelling house, and a large portion of it was enveloped in flames when the great body of the students arrived, among nearly the first on the spot.

Just at this moment every heart was thrilled by the appearance of a mother, with her three children, emerging from the burning house.

The poor woman looked about her with a bewildered air, her face deeply pale, and terror sitting upon every lineament.

"Where is Jane?" she suddenly exclaimed, and the sympathizing crowd without, gathered round and tendered their aid.

"Jane! Jane!" she cried turning this way and that. "O, mercy my child is still in the house!"

And turning away, she was about darting back into the burning house, when those around laid hold of, and prevented her. Heart rending were her screams, and terrible the struggles she made to break away but strong arms held her back.

Just at that moment one of the students glanced past the crowd, and instantly disappeared in the dense body of smoke that filled the lower part of the building. Above, the flames were bursting from the windows, the roof was just ready to fall in, and instant destruction threatened any one who would dare to enter.

"Who was it? Who was it?" rang through the breathless crowd and all stood waiting in anxious and painful suspense the re-appearance of the adventurous individual. While thus looking on, with eager and trembling hearts, the wild screams of a child, rose clear and thrilling, above the noise of the hissing, crackling, and roaring conflagration. One minute more of intense anxiety passed, and then the form of Harvey Willet appeared at the door, bearing in his arms the missing child.

As he laid in the mother's arms, who clasped it frantically to her bosom, the young man burst into tears.

From that night no student breathed aught against the upright, brave, noble hearted young man. He was ever after loved and respected.

There was now no misunderstanding his true character.

INDUSTRY. The following anecdote, from an English paper, may give encouragement to the industrious:

Not long ago, a country gentleman had an estate of £2000 a year, which he kept in his own hands until he found himself so much in debt, that to satisfy his creditors he was obliged to sell the half, and let the remainder to a farmer for twenty years. Towards the expiration of the lease, the farmer coming one day to pay his rent, asked the gentleman whether he would sell his farm. "Why will you buy it?" said the gentleman. "I will part with it, and we can agree," said the farmer. "That is exceedingly strange," said the gentleman. "Pray tell me how it happens, that while I could not live upon twice as much land, for which I paid no rent, you are regularly paying me a hundred pounds a year for rent, and are able in a few years to purchase the farm?" "The reason is plain," replied the farmer. "You sat still and said go—I got up and said come—you laid in bed and enjoyed your estate—I rose in the morning and mended my business."

THIS COUNTRY.—Who can describe the pleasure and delight, the peace of mind and soft tranquility, which the sick feel in the balmy air, and among the green hills and rich woods of an inland village. Who can tell how scenes of peace and quietude sink into the minds of pain-worn dwellers in close and noisy places, and carry their own freshness deep into their faded hearts. Men who have lived in crowded, pent up streets, through whole lives of toil, and never wished for change; men to whom custom has indeed been second nature, and who come almost to love each brick and stone that formed the narrow boundaries of their daily walks—even they, with the hand of death upon them, have been known to yearn at least for one short glimpse of Nature's face, and carried far from the scenes of their old pains and pleasures, have seemed to pass at once into a new state of being, and crawling forth from day to day to some green sunny spot, have had such memories awakened up within them by the sight of sky, and hill, and plain, and glistening water, that a foretaste of heaven itself has soothed their quick decline, and they have sunk into their tombs as peacefully as the sun, whose setting they watched from their lonely chamber window but a few hours before, faded from their dim and feeble sight. The memories which peaceful country scenes call up, are not of this world, or of its thoughts or hopes. The gentle influence may reach us to weave fresh garlands for the graves of those we loved; may purify our thoughts, and bear down before it old enmity and hatred; but beneath all this, there lingers in the least reflective a vague and half formed consciousness of having held such feelings long before, in some remote and distant time, which calls up solemn thoughts of distant times to come, and bends down pride and worldliness beneath it.—Dickens.

EFFECT OF OSTENTATION UPON CREDIT.—The maxim "all is not gold that glitters," if not purely English in its origin and application, is at all events not recognized in France. In the latter kingdom the reputation of a man for wealth is about in proportion to his display of it. A showy house of business and an elegant style of living, indicating that the proprietor has an abundance of wealth himself, are essential prerequisites to his being entrusted with the property of others. The contrast which prevails to this state of things in England, is strikingly illustrated by an incident related in the Edinburgh Review. A retired merchant of enormous fortune, living in great retirement, is said to have kept his account with a banking firm headed by a baronet. His balance in the bank was generally from thirty to forty thousand pounds, and the baronet deemed it only a proper attention to so valuable a customer to invite him to dinner at his villa in the country. The splendor of the banquet, to which the old man reluctantly repaired, impelled him on his entrance to apologize to his host for subjecting the latter to so much inconvenience.—The baronet replied that on the contrary, it was incumbent on him to apologize, for taking the liberty of asking his guest to partake of a family dinner. Nothing further passed, but the next morning the customer drew his whole balance out of the bank.

SAYINGS OF A PRINTER.

The man who stops his news paper when he when he is going to get married, pays poor compliment to his intended, and probably expects to have no children to learn to read.

The man who patronizes a foreign paper in preference to the one in his own country, should be made to pay double for advertisements, necessary to be published in the country, and not be allowed the privilege of inserting either obituary or other notices, without paying for them as advertisements: besides he should be excluded from all posts of trust, profit or honor.

The man who takes a paper from year to year without paying anything on his subscription ought to come to a crust of bread, and be obliged to pick his teeth with a hob nail, that he may know how good it feels for a printer to make himself poor by paying out every dollar he can raise, for paper, ink, and labor, for the benefit and gratification of some five or six hundred gentlemen, who pay him in 'patronage' to wit: such patronage as taking a paper year after year, without ever paying a farthing for it.

The man who attempts to run for an office without paying for a county paper should be struck with spring-halt, ring-bone, and spavins, all at once, if their be no other way to beat him.

The man who orders a paper discontinued without paying up, is an unrelieved scamp and ought to be set afloat in the Lackawaxon on an unpeeled saw log, and landed on the Jersey side of the Delaware.

The man who takes a paper and pays for it in advance, or which is well enough within the year, is a gentleman and a good citizen in every sense of those terms, and deserves well of his country.

Courtship. Some one says that courtship was the consequence of original sin. Adam and Eve did not do any thing of the sort.—"There was no blowing out the light and kissing behind the door with them—no popping the question or sending the wedding cake to the printer. The great mother of the human race wasn't as delicate as our modern ladies—she loved Adam and said so, and there was an end of it. Now if a young fellow loves a girl, he must be cautious how he tells her, for if there is any body to catch her she is sure to faint—of course it wouldn't be proper to fall into his arms—such a thing would be highly indecorous."

A handsome young lady in Portland called on a dentist last week, to have something done to her teeth, when the dentist took the opportunity to kiss her. From this quite a row resulted, when the dentist and the lady's husband accidentally met in the street. It is said the dentist got knocked over.

A COUNTRY MOVEMENT. The Boston Post says, "We understand that some of our dealers in clothing have sent as far as Montreal for journeymen tailors to supply the places of those who hold out on a strike. One of them advertises in the Quebec Gazette for 500 journeymen, at good wages."

Endeavor to feel your own weakness, and the necessity of learning wisdom by the experience of others.

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Old Newspapers. Many people take news papers, but few preserve them; yet the most interesting reading imaginable is a file of old newspapers. It brings up the very age, with all its bustle and every day affairs, and marks its genius and its spirit more than the most labored description of the historian. Who can take a paper dated half a century ago, without the thought, that almost every name there printed is now out upon the tomb stone, at the head of an epitaph. The doctor, (quack or regular) that there advertises his medicine and their cures, has followed the sable train of his patients; the merchant who could insure for ships could get no insurance on his life;—and the actor who could make others laugh and weep, can now only furnish a skull for his successor in Hamlet.

It is easy to preserve newspapers, and they will repay the trouble; for like that of wine, their value increases with their years; and old files have been sold at prices too startling to mention.

QUEER TRIAL.

A legal correspondent of the Sanderville (Ga.) Telescope, thus relates one of his adventures at the bar, a certain district of Georgia, near Hawkinsville, known as the "Third Kingdom" of Dooly.

Some time since divers claims were placed in my hands for collection by filters McMillers & Co. of N. Y. and amongst them a little note on Simon Screws of the aforesaid district of Dooly. I handed it to Asa Markill, one of the acting justices, and took his receipt for the same. The claim progressed regularly on 10th judgment, but some time since I was informed that Screws had filed an affidavit of illegality to the execution, and being the Attorney General of the aforesaid firm and not having much else to do I determined to go down and see to it. When I arrived at the Court yard, the Court had been in session for some time, but upon inquiry I found that my case had not been reached but was next, to the last. I called for the execution affidavit, and found that the grounds of illegality was that the plaintiffs lived out of the State.

Squire Markill was on the bench, as to his intelligence farther than the following will show that it is only necessary to add that he was in the Legislature of 1843.

He was always a polite man, however, particularly so in his manner of speaking.

"I should suppose may it please your honor, that the court does not wish to hear from me on the subject of this illegality."

"Well—I reckon not Squire," he replied mildly nodding his head to me—"for it is plain the execution ought to be killed."

"Do I understand that your honor intends to sustain this illegality?"

"Yes, squire, that is the law."

I expressed my astonishment at this, and made a speech showing the absurdity of the decision and wound up by rating Screws for daring to take such an oath. When I concluded, the bench went on.

"The court is fond to hear you talk, Squire Nubbs—very fond indeed—you talk well, and the court hop you come down often. But Mr. Screws is your neighbor—we know him; and besides he has sworn that the execution is illegal; and it must be killed, Squire Nubbs."

"Yes but may it please the court I will swear the execution is not illegal."

Well but Squire, you can't do it. Now if Jilters McMillers & Co. was here and would swear it, then it would be oath against oath, and it would be tried by a jury!"

Seeing that nothing could be gained by the adherence to the principles of law and unwilling that my clients should be swindled out of their money in this way, I took considerable pains to show that in a great many cases the attorney could act as principal, and finally got the justice to let me swear—which I had no hesitation in doing. A jury was empanelled, and went on with the trial. Screws said nothing, but I went into the case warmly. They retired and in five minutes brought in this verdict: "We the jury find the execution dead!" I was about to retire in dignified disgust, when a hushy headed jurymen asked who was to pay the jury fees.

"The jury fees comes out of Mr. Screws," I replied as mild as I could, "the verdict was in his favor."

"That's true squire Nubbs, but it aint the law the man that gains his case shall pay the cost."

"Please the court," I replied entirely out of my patience, "If I pay it may I be—"

"Thank you Squire that settles the matter, the court fines you a dollar and a half for contempt of the court. That will pay is all boys, and treat us in the bargain."

I launched out one and fifty and left "Third Kingdom of Dooly" with a considerable bag of rapidity.

SAM SLICK vs. DICKENS.—Boz has given us a very ludicrous account of an American dinner. Now let us see what our own Slick—the "American Boz," as some nimy calls him—says of an aristocratic dinner in England. It is excellent, and gives one a fine appetite.

"Well! there is dinner." One service of plates is like another service of plates, any dozen of servants are like another dozen of servants—hock is hock, champagne is champagne. The only difference is the thing itself that's cooked. Veal to be good must look like any thing else but veal; you mustn't know it when you see it, or its vulgar; mutton must be inconspicuous; beef must have a mask on; any thing that looks solid, takes a spoon to—meat that's thick, light, and white.

knife; if a thing looks like fish, you may take your oath it is fish; and if it seems real flesh, it's only designed, for its sure to be fish, nothing must be natural; nature's out of fashion here.

This is a manufacturer's country, every thing is done by machinery, and that that ain't must be made to look like it; and I must say the dinner machinery is perfect. Servants keep going round, and round in a ring, slow but sartin, and forever like arms of a great big wind mill shovin' dish after dish, in dumb show, afore your nose for you to see how you like the flavor; when your glass is empty, its filled; when your eye is off your plate its off too, afore you can say Nick Biddle. Folks speak low here; steam is valuable, and noise onpolite. They call it a 'subdued tone.' Poor tame things, they are subdued, that's a fact; slaves to an arbitrary tyrannical fashion, that don't leave 'em no free will at all. You don't often speak across a table, no more nor you do across the street, but 'praps Mr. Somebody of West End of Town will say that is noble. Mr. Nobody will say 'Yes, it is; it got its patent afore the Norman conquest, I reckon; afore the subdued tone came in fashion.' Then Mr. Somebody will look like an oricle, and say, great riners and great trees in America. You speak good English, and then he will seem surprised, but not say it, only you can read the words on his ace, 'upon my soul you're a most as white as us!'

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, OCTOBER 17, 1843.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost en masse, around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under its ample folds. On that banner is inscribed: FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO BARRIERS; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RE-TECHNEMENT; AND STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—Calhoun.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

STILL HARRING, &c. Some papers in the very strong interest of Mr. Van Buren are endeavoring still to prove a league between the Calhoun men and Tyler men—asserting roundly that this was the cause of Mr. Anderson's diminished vote. We can bear positive testimony on this matter so far as this county is concerned and say that such causes had nothing to do with the vote of Mr. Anderson. The prejudices gotten up by the Gospel Banner—the cry of bargain and corruption first made by that neutral sheet and circulated by disaffected men was the only cause of losing votes in this quarter. Other causes operated in other places independent of Tyler, Calhoun, or the State Convention.

Democratic papers are now charged by other democratic papers with having been hostile to certain acts of the State Convention. We come in here for a share of the blame. We confess that we did not approve the strong complementary Resolution passed in favor of a single Candidate for the Presidency without any such desire or expectation on the part of the people. Massachusetts and New Hampshire, though Van Buren States, took no such course. They recommended all the candidates, then left the matter to the people. Maine, in the State Convention, should have been equally generous.

THE 4TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. By reference to the Official Canvass of this District, a table of which is published to day, it will be seen that the Candidate of the Democratic party falls 338 votes short of an election. We stated some fortnight since that he fell short 343 votes and added the true count would not vary this result 15 votes. We find that we were very nearly correct—the vote against him being only 10 less than we stated.

Monday the 13th of November has been appointed by the Governor and Council for the second trial in those Congressional Districts where there has been no choice.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The following table from the Age shows the number of Representatives elected—their politics and the number of vacancies in each county.

	Dem.	Fed.	No choice and not heard from
York,	12	1	3
Cumberland,	10	3	2
Lincoln,	10	6	3
Hancock,	6	1	2
Washington,	4	2	3
Kennebec,	3	11	2
Oxford,	6	1	5
Somerset,	2	0	6
Penobscot,	3	2	6
Waldo,	30	1	2
Franklin,	2	1	3
Piscataquis,	2	2	2
Aroostook,	2	1	1
	77	34	40

SUPREME COURT. This Court held a Session at this place during last week and Monday and Tuesday of the present week—Judge Whitman presiding.

At this session two suits were brought against towns by individuals who alleged that they had sustained damages in consequence of defects in the highway. A Mr. Pierce, of Biram, brought one suit against the town of Standish; and the other was brought by Mr. Tuell of Woodstock against the town of Paris. Both individuals re-

covered damages—the former \$75 and costs—the latter \$666 and costs. In the latter case a motion was made for a new trial. These cases excited considerable interest, especially the latter, both parties using their utmost power to make out a strong case. We heard most of the testimony, the arguments on both sides; and likewise the very impartial and lucid charge of the Judge. When the Jury went out we could not help feeling that at least one unfortunate individual must lose his case while combating a corporation. But we found ourselves mistaken. Every one seemed to feel a deep sympathy for Mr. Tuell who had fractured one of his legs, the use of which he had not yet recovered.

REPUBLICAN JOURNAL. One of the proprietors of this Journal, Mr. Cyrus Rowe has given up his interest in this paper to Mr. Geo. C. Griffin, a brother of Benj. Griffin his former partner; so the Journal will now be published by the Messrs. Griffins. The Journal is a radical Democratic sheet and worthy the patronage of the public. We are happy to hear that it is in prosperous circumstances and hope it may continue so in the hands of its present enterprising publishers.

Mr. Henshaw has been quite indisposed but is now recovering.

GOVERNOR VOTE. The Belfast Journal says:—"330 towns and plantations heard from, give Anderson a majority, according to our tables of 670 over all others. The remaining towns will increase his majority to about 1500." The tables of the Augusta Age give Mr. Anderson a majority of 476 in 331 towns and plantations. Sixty towns and plantations to be heard from voted in 1840 as follows:—Dem. 3,396; Fed. 2,636. Mr. Anderson's majority will not probably vary much from 1000.

CANVASS OF VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS. Subjoined are the aggregate results of the official canvass of the votes thrown for Representative to Congress, at the trial in September.

Messrs. Dunlap, Hamlin and Herrick, all democrats, are elected. In the remaining four districts, no choice was effected.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Whole number of votes,	8,749
Necessary for a choice,	4,375
Joshua Herrick	4,424
Jonathan Tucker	1,142
Burleigh Smart,	1,114
Nathan Clifford,	1,063
William Lord, Jr.	259
William Lord,	184
Samuel Bradley,	396
William A. Hayes,	108
Scattering,	60

SECOND DISTRICT.

Whole number of votes,	8,751
Necessary to a choice,	4,376
Robert P. Dunlap,	4,837
Robert P. Dunlap,	4,837
Josiah S. Little,	2,790
Samuel Fessenden,	956
Scattering,	168

THIRD DISTRICT.

Whole number of votes,	9,764
Necessary to a choice,	4,883
Samuel Wells,	3,981
Luther Severance,	4,611
Seth May,	1,123
Scattering,	49

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Whole number of votes,	10,296
Necessary to a choice,	5,149
Charles Andrews,	4,979
Freeman H. Morse,	4,000
Charles C. Cone,	763
Scattering,	554

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Whole number of votes,	9,050
Necessary to a choice,	4,526
Benjamin White,	4,235
Ebenezer Hutchinson,	1,792
Henry McCrillis,	880
John True,	1,100
Samuel Taylor,	733
Samuel Taylor, Jr.	51
Jesse Smart,	105
Alfred Johnson,	94
Scattering,	51

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Whole number of votes,	8,509
Necessary to a choice,	4,254
Hanibal Hamlin,	4,638
Elisha H. Allen,	2,673
David Shepherd,	1,182
Scattering,	16

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Whole number of votes,	7,153
Necessary to a choice,	3,577
Shepherd Cary,	2,019
Leonard Jarvis,	1,840
Thomas Robinson,	2,408
Samuel M. Pond,	333
Scattering,	553

Gideon Tucker, (Fed.) was yesterday elected Representative in Saco.

The adjourned session of Governor and Council commenced on Tuesday.

Hon. E. Shepley has been renominated as a justice of the Supreme Court.

In respect to the vacancy in the District Court, occasioned by the resignation of Judge Chandler, the governor has concluded to leave the appointment to be made by his successor. The public service, it is supposed, will not suffer materially by the delay, and Mr. Anderson being a resident in the Eastern District, is favorably situated to understand the wishes of those who are more nearly interested in the appointment.

Gov. Kavanah arrived in the Penobscot, from Boston, on Saturday morning. He is quite feeble, although his physicians, we are happy to say, pronounce him free from any organic disease. The fatigues of his recent journey to Virginia, have probably counterbalanced any benefit otherwise derived from it.

ALL HAIL NEW JERSEY.

Both branches of the Legislature are democratic. Democratic gain on joint ballot, eighteen. The choice of Governor devolves upon the legislature. Consequently every branch of the State government will be democratic, council & all; all the Congressmen, six, are elected, and but one is whig, and he elected by democratic votes against the regular candidate, and here is not a vestige of whig power in the State.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The returns from this State thus far are decidedly favorable to the democrats. There is in the aggregate but little variation from last year, the whig having made a net gain of one member in the Legislature. The legislature last year stood 60 Democrats and 40 Whigs.

CONGRESSMEN. Thus far there are 8 Democrats and 7 Whigs elected. There are 13 districts to be heard from: and we incline to the opinion that the delegation will be about the same as last year, viz: 16 democrat, 12 whigs.

GEORGIA.

The returns from this State indicate a decided whig triumph—the federals having probably carried both branches of the Legislature, while the chances for the two Congressmen and Governor are good. In 32 counties, they have gained, since 1841, 2152 of the votes for Governor, and twenty-eight members of the Legislature. The candidates for Governor are Mark A. Cooper, democratic, and G. W. Crawford, whig.

MARYLAND.

The Baltimore Patriot states that the Legislature will stand as follows:

	Whig	Dem.
House of Delegates	47	35
Senate	13	8
	60	43

Whig majority on joint ballot 17. This secures a federal U. S. Senator in place of Mr. McKerr and gives the whigs opportunity of electing the State for Congressmen to suit themselves.

THE DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

On Wednesday night, was well attended, and as was stated in the proceedings of the meeting, great unanimity prevailed. We perceive our Whig neighbors are in high glee at what they imagine will be a distraction in the Democratic party, on the question of presidential preferences. Well, they will have to take it out in laughing—for the idea of the Democrats in this State deciding in preposterous. The feeling that manifested itself at the meeting, both in the resolutions and the remarks made there, was a good one, and both breathed a disposition to treat all the candidates alike fairly. It is true a majority of the meeting were in favor of Mr. Calhoun; but none but generous impulses were felt towards Mr. Van Buren or the other presidential candidates. Mr. Van Buren was spoken very highly of in the resolutions and addresses, and no one doubts his worth; no preference and no instructions were made, as is the practice with some; but the democracy of New Haven left the whole matter open. If Mr. Van Buren receives the nomination, we will heartily support him, was the spirit that showed itself in the meeting; and so of Mr. Calhoun. The only disposition felt was, that no candidate was second in point of justice or policy to the other.

The democracy of New Haven were never more united than at present, and they mean to keep united.—Columbian Register.

The new Treasury Notes.—It is said, in Thompson's Reporter, that the Secretary of the Treasury has got his new treasury notes ready for issuing. They are of the denomination of fifty dollars, payable to order, and bearing interest of one tenth of one cent on a hundred dollars. They will be filed to one uniform endorser, and over the endorsement, on the back, they will be made payable to the bearer in specie, on demand in New York.

Great Fees in Bankruptcy. The Journal of Commerce states that the fees of the Clerk in the United States District Court, for New York, in bankruptcy cases, have amounted to fifty thousand dollars, and those of the assignee, Mr. Waddell, to one hundred thousand, while the Courier has received over twenty thousand for advertisements.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

The Knoxville Argus, an able advocate of democracy in Tennessee, gives the following important reasons for the defeat of the party in that old democratic State. We ask for them the calm reflection of all who love the cause of human rights, and would see that cause triumph.

But our opponents identifying our candidate with all the measure and principles practised and held by, or falsely ascribed to, Mr. Van Buren. All the old issues of the contest of 1840 were still fresh in the minds of our people, and were revived in the race of 1843 in their fullest force. They were not less operative in the late canvass than in the canvasses of the hard cider campaign. No one out of Tennessee can conceive the utter hopelessness of ever correcting public sentiment here from federal misrepresentations of Mr. Van Buren's administration. They have succeeded in making Van Burenism (not democracy) nearly as odious here as black cockade

federalism was in 1800. Knowing this, they used every effort last summer to identify Governor Polk with the waning fortunes of Mr. Van Buren. In this way they succeeded unfortunately but too well, and with that identity their victory was achieved. We speak the conviction of our calmest judgment when we say, that with another—ANY OTHER—new democratic candidate for the presidency, Gov. Polk would have carried his election by 10,000 majority with great and entire certainty."

The Worcester Spy, (whig) has a correspondent who signs himself "SATAN." Of course the federalists will read his articles attentively, as the leader of their party should not be treated with indifference.

Hints to the fair sex.—We understand that the unmarried gentlemen of Northumberland have resolved to form themselves into an association to be denominated the 'Shirt and Pie Club,' the principal object of which is to insure suitable wives. To effect this, each member is bound under a penalty of £50 not to marry any lady who cannot by two credible witnesses be proved to be able to cut and sew a shirt, make a pie and darn a pair of stockings; and he must within six months after his marriage, under a similar penalty, be able to establish that his lady has made at least a dozen shirts, baked a dozen of pies, and darned a dozen pairs of stockings. The idea has been borrowed from a club in the South, where the scheme has been eminently successful, as the young ladies, seeing that what in modern parlance are usually denominated accomplishments were at a discount, turned their attention to what was really useful, and were consequently rewarded with good husbands.

Pretty Good.—Why are teeth like verbs? Because they are regular irregular, and defective.—N. Y. Aurora.

DEATH AT BILLIARDS.—Galignani's Messenger states that two persons, named Lenfant and Maldant, having quarrelled at billiards, at Maitland, drey lois who should throw a ball at his adversary's head. The latter won—struck the other on the forehead, and killed him on the spot.

The following humorous definition was given by Sheridan:—Irishmen—a machine for converting potatoes into human nature.

IRON STEAMBOATS. In addition to the three iron steamers now building by the U. S. government at New York and Erie, two others, designed for revenue cutters, are in progress at Pittsburgh. Not only are these vessels to be of iron throughout, but their small boats also—one of which, a pig, draws only four inches water and is so light that two stout men can carry it. The Pittsburgh Gazette, from which we gather these facts says:—"We soon expect to see iron yaws & barges all the range, as they can be built lighter and stronger than wood, and will be more durable and not being liable to open or warp by the action of the sun or water." The Gazette is not alone in its expectations. Great results are anticipated by men of much experience and science in the way of boat building, from the use of this new material for the hulls or vessels—particularly in the navigation of rivers, where in certain seasons inconvenience and delay are so often experienced from low water, and where speed and certainty are of the first importance to trade and travel. Cheap transportation of property and passengers it certainly must—and from the durability of the material, whatever may be the first cost, in the long run it must cheapen the construction of watercraft.—But all this will, no doubt, shortly become matter of fact, instead of speculation. Mer. Jour.

John Randolph's Description of Clay. He is a brilliant minded man and as corrupt as he is brilliant. He shines and stinks, stinks and shines again, like a rotten mackerel by moonlight.

Winter, which strips the leaves from around us, makes us see the distant regions they formerly concealed; so does old age rob us of our enjoyments, only to enlarge the prospect of eternity before us.

Who is a true gentleman? Whoever is frank, sincere, honest, generous, courteous, truly honorable, candid; such an one is a true gentleman, whether learned, or rich, or a laborer.

Anger and revenge are your bitterest enemies. Shun them as you would the approach of an unchained tiger.

Learn to bear all the little ills which flesh is heir to, with a magnanimous spirit—and you will be secure amid all the trials of life.

The Madisonian says that Professor Morse will soon commence laying the wires of his electric telegraph on the Washington and Baltimore Railroad.

PUSSYISM. The New York Episcopal Convention was in session at our last dates from the great emporium, and was getting into a fearful wrangle about Pussyism. The Pussyite party is, however, the strongest.

ALABAMA. Of the seven members of Congress from Alabama, three are said to prefer Mr. Van Buren, three Mr. Calhoun, and one Mr. Clay.

The committee on swine at the Essex (Mass.) Agricultural Fair, speaking of the injustice of man towards the hog race, report that in his dealings with the hog he reverses the simplest rules of justice, as he hangs him first and tries him afterwards.

Burning of the U. S. steamer Missouri.—The official report of this disaster, received at the na-

vy department, states the breaking of a demijohn of spirits of turpentine and the ignition of the liquid, as the cause.

Benjamin Rathbun late of Buffalo, after an imprisonment of five years at the Auburn State Prison, for his extensive forgeries, was discharged on the 3d inst. in consequence of the expiration of his sentence. He was met at Buffalo by many of his old friends.

The report going the rounds of the papers that a child was killed in Norridgewock by a lion in Raymonds & Co's Caravan is entirely without foundation.

Commenting upon this burst of financial patriotism the N. Y. Evening Post remarks that:—"These are what Sir Peter Teazle would call 'noble sentiments.' But, coming from the mouth they did, reminds us of the anecdote of a man rather notorious for his licentiousness but at the same time a great stickler for the observance of the moral laws. He was perpetually reminding others of the necessity of chastity, and was all the while living in open revolt against his injunctions. A lady once requested him to explain the reason of this singular inconsistency, when he said 'that if a man erred in practice, he ought to go right in theory, for in that way alone could he keep up the purity of his principles.'"

"The education of our children," said John Adams to his wife, "is never out of my mind. Train them to virtue. Habituate them to industry and spirit. Make them consider every vice as shameful and unmanly. Fire them with an ambition to be useful. Make them disdain to be destitute of any useful or ornamental knowledge."

Presumptive Testimony. A case illustrative of this kind of evidence occurred a few weeks ago on the Brighton railway, in England. A gentleman and lady were sitting opposite each other, the lady having a piece of court plaster on her hip. On emerging from one of the dark tunnels, the court plaster was observed to have passed over to the gentleman's hip.

This is not in law a conclusive presumption, and yet a jury would be apt so to regard it.

Logic.—"Hats that run may read." A horse runs—consequently a horse may read. So may a hen.

Getting Desperate.—The editor of the Baton Rouge La. Gazette talks thus to his delinquent subscribers:

Money.—If any of those who owe this office have any money, or can get any, honestly or dishonestly, righteously or unrighteously—by work, theft or murder, we wish to share it with them. The article is necessary to our get-alongativeness.

Marshal Bertrand and Gen. Jackson. Marshal Bertrand and suit arrived at Nashville on the 2d inst. His interview is thus described in the Nashville Banner:—"The meeting between the two veterans was extremely cordial, and the to all who witnessed it, interesting in the highest degree. With ready courtesy General Jackson welcomed the friend and companion in arms of Napoleon as one with whose history he had long been familiar; and expressed the great satisfaction he enjoyed at seeing the Marshal under his own roof. Marshal Bertrand returned the compliments with the felicity of phrase and manner and the genuine warmth that characterize him."

After receiving the hospitalities of the Hermitage, where he dined with a small party of friends, the Marshal returned to town in the evening, and paid a visit to Governor Jones, and after making a round of calls upon several citizens returned to the residence of Mr. Justice Catron, whose guest he was during his stay at Nashville.

CLAY AND WEBSTER COALITION.

The New York press in the interest of these distinguished leaders of the American aristocracy are beginning to talk seriously of running a ticket with the names of Clay for President, and Webster for vice President.

If this coalition takes, it will bring the contest to a point, and produce new combinations, new calculations and new moves on the great political chess board.

But will it take? Daniel Webster never has disguised his ardent hatred—ay, that is the word—hatred of his Kentucky rival. It is not a mere passive aversion, but a positive, active, untrusting, deadly hatred such as demons feel, and such as the "godlike" should never allow within his bosom. Now, whatever may be the apparent policy of this movement, he will never consent to play second to Henry Clay—never, never.

With Daniel Webster it is "aut Caesar aut Nullus," and so far as the mill boy of the slashes is concerned he will either rule or ruin. Ere he would retire to Marshallfield and be the presiding deity of Clay banks for the remnant of his mortal life.

But can they coalesce? Clay is for a protective tariff—Webster is for free trade and reciprocity treaties. Clay is for a National Bank—Webster pronounces it an "obsolete idea."

Thus on the two great matters in controversy they are at antipodes. When oil and water can coalesce and form one substance, then may these two rivals for the presidency.

Webster, we firmly believe, has no intention to run with Clay, or aid and abet in any manner that gentleman's election. On the contrary, he will be the active opponent of Clay in the next presidential contest.—American.

INCREASE THE CURIOSITY OF CHILDREN.

Suppress not their curiosity or inquisitiveness. It is no failing in and of itself. It is rather one of the strongest incentives and the most prominent means to become learned and wise. It is generally from ignorance and pride, indifference or a peevish disposition, that a man commands his children to be silent or reproaches them for an improper and reprehensible curiosity, when they enquire about something and are not satisfied with the first answer given them. They must

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

THAMAR FARRINGTON,
late of Livermore, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

MAITIN FARRINGTON,
Livermore, Sept. 20, 1843.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

JOHN L. HOLT,
late of Bethel, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

WILLIAM POTTER,
August 22, 1843.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

WILLIAM W. WHITEMORE,
late of Rumford, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

ISAAC WHITEMORE,
Rumford, Aug. 22, 1843.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

JOHN MILLS,
late of Gilead, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

GEORGE W. MILLS,
Gilead, July 31, 1843.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

ALPHEUS GROVER,
late of Bethel, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

JAMES GROVER,
Bethel, Sept. 15, 1843.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

JOHN GRAY,
late of Paris, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

COLUMBUS GRAY,
Disfield, Sept. 10, 1843.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

DANIEL HOR,
late of Waterford, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

LOUISA HOR,
Waterford, Sept. 15th, 1843.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

WILLIAM COTTON,
late of Woodstock, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

RICHARD T. LURVEY,
Woodstock, July 31, 1843.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

DAVID DINSMORE,
late of Greenwood, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

BETSEY DINSMORE,
Greenwood, Aug. 22d, 1843.

At a Court of Probate held at Livermore, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 20th day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

Cyrus Thompson, Jr. Executor of the last Will and Testament of John Tilton, late of Hartford, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his first account of Guardianship of the estate of the minor heirs of Beza Soul, late of said Hartford, deceased,

It was Ordered, That the said Thompson give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed and accepted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
20 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

DR. J. D. BUZZELL'S
CELEBRATED FAMILIAR MEDICINES,
CONSISTING OF
Vegetable Bileth Pills,
Vegetable Bileth Pills,
Jaundice Mixture,
Hemorrhoidal, or Pile Powders,
Compound Strengthening Symplic,
Ointment for the cure of Cancers, Eruptions,
and Cough Mixture.

These Medicines are purely Vegetable, and extensively used in various parts of the United States, the British Provinces and the West Indies. They are particularly intended for the removal of Chronic diseases, such as habitual or periodical head ache, Catarrh, Consumption of the lungs—various affections of the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys, urinary vesicle, glands, &c. Dropsy, Rheumatism, Gout, and some of the preparations, viz. Bileth Pills, Bileth Pills, Jaundice Mixture, and anti-acid preparations—when generally used will operate by opening obstructions, removing all morbid and offensive matter from the stomach and bowels, which he has reason to think is always their effect in all cases within the control of medicine. They operate as purgatives in various Epidemic diseases, such as Intermittent, Intermitting, Bilious and common Typhus fevers, Inflamations of the Lungs, Bowels, Pleura, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea, &c. Also, as preventives in some contagious diseases, such as Yellow, Scarlet and Pustular fevers, and although there are some contagious diseases which they are not capable, such as small pox, measles, hooping cough, &c., yet, by their long experience, has become confident, that all who contract any of these diseases, while under the influence of these medicines, when in solid doses to keep up the system, maintain a healthy action in the secretory and excretory vessels of the digestive organs, are but slightly affected, and are easily managed, whereas, on the contrary, doubtless in many cases, they would prove not only distressing, but uncontrollable and dangerous.

For a more full and particular description of disease, and the medicine to be applied, I beg leave to refer you to the circular in pamphlet form, which may be found wherever the medicines are for sale, and to the remarks accompanying them.

Agents—Oxford County.

HUBBARD & MARBLE, Paris Hill; A. Briggs, North Paris; J. Crockett, Norway Village; J. Wilson, Oxford; Wm. Walker, Deer; Brock & Co., C. P. Brigham, Buckfield; Wm. B. Gray, S. B. Holt, N. Turner, J. M. Deaton, Canton; J. B. Knapp, Woodstock; Breton & Washburn, Livermore; J. H. Wardwell, Grafton; Flanders, C. S. Chase, Dixfield; J. M. Dolloff, Mexico; L. S. Burroughs, Hiram; J. Parsons, C. H. Crafts, Minot; C. S. Packard, Anson; G. Howe, Sumner—April 21, 1843. copy 49

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CANTON VILLAGE, Me.

At a Court of Probate, held at Canton, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 19th day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

Francis Keep, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Samuel M. Keep, late of Jay, in the County of Franklin, deceased, having presented his third account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
20 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Dixfield High School
Will be opened for the admittance of scholars on the first Monday of Sept. next, under the instruction of Mr. TALLEYRAND GROVER, late graduate of Bowdoin College. This School, as heretofore, will be opened at the Village, which for beauty of prospect, and quietness, will recommend itself. Particular attention will be paid to the Mathematical Department, and the correct pronunciation of the French Language.

Boarding may be obtained cheap within a few steps of the School Room. Per Order.
August 1st, 1843. 15

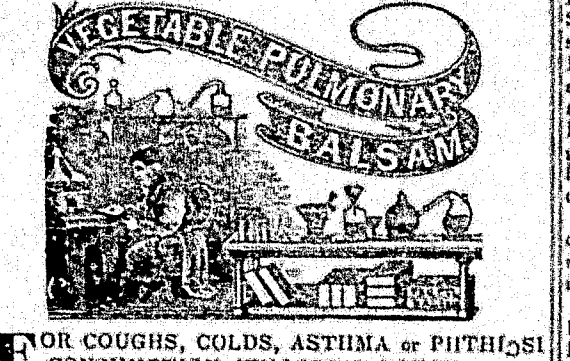
GRAVE STONES.
The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of **WRIGHT'S MARKED AND GRAVE STONES**, which he offers for sale as cheap as they can be bought in this State.

Persons wanting Grave Stones are invited to call at my shop before purchasing elsewhere.

CYRUS THOMPSON, Jr.
Hartford, June 13, 1843. copy 17

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.
FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivots Teeth, done by

T. H. BROWN, Paris-Hill.
Price—Filling with Gold, from 50 cts to \$1.00.
do Tin Foil, 50 cts.
Cleaning of Teeth, 1.00.
Setting Pivots Teeth, 1.50, 2.00, & 2.50.
Work warranted.—March 25. 147



FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA or PHTHISIS CONSUMPTION, WHOOPING COUGH, and all Pulmonary Affections and Diseases of the Lungs, this is believed to be the most efficient medicine ever known in America, for proof of which we would refer to those who have used it, and to the numerous certificates of Physicians and others attached to the inside wrapper of each bottle.

Dr. Amory Hunting of Franklin, Mass. writes that after having prescribed the usual remedies without relief, and having consulted with several eminent Physicians, he has found the Vegetable Pulmonary Balm to have had the desired effect, and recommended it as a safe, convenient and efficacious remedy.

Dr. Thomas Brown, of Concord, N. H., writes that to his knowledge, it has been the most successful and reasonable expectation of those who have used it.

The public are particularly cautioned against the many Counterfeits or Imitations which have partially or wholly assumed the name of the genuine article.

* It is assumed that it is not genuine unless one or both of the written signatures of SAMUEL REED or WM. J. CUTLER, are found attached to a yellow label on a blue envelope. (All labels of and after the date of Dec. 1839, will have the written signature of Wm. J. Cutler.) Prepared by REED, WING & CUTLER, of Lowell, Mass. Sole Druggists, 54 Chatham Street, Boston; and all Druggists, Apothecaries and country merchants generally.

Price 50 cents.
PARIS, THOMAS CROCKER, Agent. copy 19

\$10,000 REWARD
Will be paid to any Physician who will produce a better Compound for Family use than the

GENUINE DUTCH OR GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

STYLED
THE LION OF THE DAY.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE UNITED STATES and the Canada: The Pills, well called the Lion of the Day, are respectfully recommended to the attention and trial of all those subject to the attacks of *Biliousness, Dyspepsia, and other Chronic Diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels.* These Pills without the least exception, are known in Germany, and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of the United States, by the most eminent Physicians, as a Family Medicine.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the Vegetable Kingdom. They are warranted safe in their operation and effects. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their effects, and unrivalled in their results. They have long received the most flattering recommendation from the Medical Faculty; such men as Dr. Mott, and Dr. Guernsey, of N. York; Dr. DeCuster, Dr. Hosack, and Dr. Landan, of Dutchess County; and Hon. B. Peck, M. D., of Glen Falls—these men have long stood at the head of their profession.

Again: gastric irritation debilitates the digestive organs, and becomes a fruitful source of disease: in some people *Dyspepsia*, in others, *Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Hypochondria, Asthma, Gout, Piles, Epilepsy, Loos Stomach, Chronic Diarrhea, Pulmonary Consumption, Sick Headache, Eruptions on the Skin, Salt Rheum, St. Andrew's Fire, Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Heartburn, Costiveness, Female Weakness, Jaundice, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Humors, and all Bilious complaints.* These different complaints are each, one and the same, followed by a train of others, equally as detrimental, and perhaps fatal to human life. Early application, one bad law must be supported by others equally as injurious to the prosperity of the State. A perfectly healthy body is like a well tuned instrument, every string of which vibrates in unison, and the least injury to any one of them it disorders.

These Pills are not intended as a thorough purgative, as some will have it; they are intended to strengthen the system that has run down, and regulate the whole human structure, and remove all obstruction and assist nature in its violated laws. For sale in almost every town in the United States and the Canada. Price 25 cts. Directions on each box.

Be sure when you purchase that you get the Lion of the Day, having the written name of Merrett Griffin on each box. For full particulars, see small circulars deposited with each agent below mentioned.

AGENTS IN OXFORD COUNTY.

South Waterford, A. Houghton.
Lewell, Wells & Condit, and J. Walker.
Fryeburg, H. C. Russell.
Brownfield, O. C. Rice.
Hiram, S. Flinn.
Woodstock, J. Bicknell.
North Paris, Houghton & Bisbee.
South Paris, O. H. Paine.
Norway, W. E. Goodnow.
Oxford, Wm. F. Welch.
Canton, Vm. J. Harey.
Canton Mills, A. Burrows.
Dixfield, J. L. Dolloff.
Mexico, J. M. Dolloff.
East Rumford, A. Bolter.
Rumford, A. K. Knapp, O. C. Bolter.
East Bethel, E. M. Carter, & Co.
Hartford, J. H. Houghton.
Jacksonville, C. Howe.
Porter, E. Blose, Jr.
Sweden, B. Neizer.
And for sale in this place by Hubbard & Marble.
C. C. CORLISS, Travelling Agent.

Administrator's Sale
At Auction.

Will be sold at public Auction by virtue of a License from Hon. Lyman Rawson, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, the following described property belonging to the estate of Wm. Cotton, late of Woodstock, on Thursday, the fifth day of October next, at the inn of John Bicknell, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.—A variety of household furniture, such as Beds, Bedding, Tables, Chairs, Dishes, Barrels, Trunkcases, Chests, Trunk Cases, and other articles too numerous to mention. A variety of Farming tools—Ploughs, one Cart, Churns, Cro-bars, Ox-yokes, one Harrow, one Sleigh, Horse harness, and many other tools too numerous to particularize in this notice.

Next Stock—One yoke of Oxen, one old Ox, three Cows—Togeth with obligations for Cows, Oxen and Steers, which are let and hired out to different persons. Terms of Sale—Cash down, except otherwise determined by the Administrator on the day of sale.

RICHARD T. LURVEY, Administrator.
Woodstock, Sept. 23, 1843. 20

NEW SHINGLE MACHINE.

The subscribers having purchased the right of Patent for an Improved SHINGLE MACHINE, for the County of Oxford, and the towns of Bridgton, Poland and Milford, in the County of Cumberland, offer to sell the right for using the same in said territory, with the Machine, and invite an inspection of the said Machine, and the Shingles which they manufacture. It is sufficient to say that these Machines make one third more Shingle out of the same quantity of timber, and are made in a fourth part of the time.

RICHARD EVANS,
WM. E. GOODNOW.
Norway, Sept. 12, 1843. 121

Notice of Forfeiture.

WHEREAS, HENRY KENISTON, of Lovell, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, executor of the last Will and Testament of Alexander Edmond, late of Portland, in the County of Cumberland and State of Maine, groom, of a certain tract of land, in said Lovell, being the same premises which the said Edmond on the same day, by his deed of bargain and sale and warranty, conveyed to the said Keniston, as will more fully appear by the Registry of said County at Fryeburg, Book 22, page 533, for security of the Note given at that time, by said Keniston, for the sum of one hundred dollars, in six months, with interest, the condition of said mortgage being now broken.

The said Edmond hereby gives public notice that he does hereby make his entry in and upon the said premises to foreclose said Mortgage, according to the provision of the Statute, Chap. 12, Sec. 1, of the Laws of the State of Maine, passed March 30th, 1841, recorded in the Oxford Records at Fryeburg, Book 22, page 533.

ALEXANDER EDMOND.
Portland, Sept. 13th, 1843. 21

At a Court of Probate held at Turner, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 21st day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

ON the Petition of the Guardian of Amelia V. and Roxbury W. Cole, minor heirs of William Cole, late of Buckfield, in said County, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased, and for the appointment of a certain Farm situated in said Buckfield, known by the name of the "Austin Farm," for the purpose of putting out and securing to said minors the proceeds thereof on interest.

It was Ordered, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
20 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Turner, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 21st day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

ON the Petition of the Administrator of the estate of Daniel B. Blake, late of Turner, in said County, deceased, having presented his second account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, and also the Return of the Commissioners appointed to assign the Widow's Dower in the real estate of said deceased.

It was Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed and accepted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
20 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Rumford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 19th day of Sept. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three—

William Potter, Administrator de bonis non of the estate of John L. Holt, late of Bethel, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
20 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Dixfield, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 19th day of Sept. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three—

Sally Gleason, Administratrix of the estate of Isaac Gleason, late of Mexico, in said County, deceased, having presented her last account of her administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was Ordered, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
20 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Canton, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 19th day of Sept. in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

Willard Kelsey, late of Livermore, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his private account against said estate.

It was Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

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Willard Kelsey, late of Livermore, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his private account against said estate.

It was Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
20 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Turner within and for the County of Oxford, on the 21st day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three—

ON the Petition of the Widow of Larnard Sawallow, late of Buckfield, in said County, deceased, praying that her dower may be assigned out of the real estate of said deceased.

It was Ordered, That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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At a Court of Probate held at Turner within and for the County of Oxford, on the 21st day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three—

ON the Petition of the Widow of Larnard Sawallow, late of Buckfield, in said County, deceased, praying that her dower may be assigned out of the real estate of said deceased.

It was Ordered, That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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At a Court of Probate held at Turner within and for the County of Oxford, on the 21st day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three—

ON the Petition of the Widow of Larnard Sawallow, late of Buckfield, in said County, deceased, praying that her dower may be assigned out of the real estate of said deceased.

It was Ordered, That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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ON the Petition of the Widow of Larnard Sawallow, late of Buckfield, in said County, deceased, praying that her dower may be assigned out of the real estate of said deceased.

It was Ordered, That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
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At a Court of Probate held at Dixfield, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 19th day of Sept. in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

ON the Petition of Samuel Morrill, Administrator of the estate of Francis White, late of said Dixfield, deceased, praying for License to sell all the real estate of said deceased, as a partial sale thereof would injure the residue, for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased and incidental charges.

It was Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
20 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the last day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

Levi Brown & Levi Whitman, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Theodorus Brown, late of Waterford, in said County, deceased, having presented their first account of their administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was Ordered, That the said Executors give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
20 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Rumford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 18th day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

Herzokiah Hutchins, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Stephen G. Stevens, late of Rumford, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate.

It was Ordered, That the said Hutchins give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
20 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Livermore, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 20th day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

ON the Petition of the Guardian of the minor heirs of Charles Washburn, late of Hartford, in said County, deceased, praying for License to sell said minor interest, in the farm of said deceased, it being the farm formerly occupied by Lemuel Thomas, for the purpose of putting out and securing the proceeds thereof to said minors on interest.

It was Ordered, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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At a Court of Probate held at Rumford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 18th day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

ON the Petition of the Widow of John Mills, late of Gilead in said County, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased, and for the appointment of a certain Farm situated in said Gilead, known by the name of the "Austin Farm," for the purpose of putting out and securing to said minors the proceeds thereof on interest.

It was Ordered, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

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At a Court of Probate held at Rumford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 18th day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

ON the Petition of the Administrator of the estate of Joseph W. Sylvester, late of said Turner, deceased, praying for License to sell all of the real estate of said deceased, as a partial sale would injure the residue, for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased and incidental charges.

It was Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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At a Court of Probate held at Turner, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 21st day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

ON the Petition of the Administrator of the estate of Joseph W. Sylvester, late of said Turner, deceased, praying for License to sell all of the real estate of said deceased, as a partial sale would injure the residue, for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased and incidental charges.

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